

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 & THIRD STREET.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1868.

The Troubles in Spain.

THE banishment of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, in August, followed up by the exile of some half-dozen Spanish generals, was merely an episode of Bourbon tyranny. Yet it was the feather which broke the patient back of Spain. General Prim, who appears to have succeeded Espartero as the leading spirit of the progressive party, has been in a very quiet state for the past few years, and at last found the Spanish capital too warm a place for his residence. He took the field at the head of a small band of unorganized insurgents, who were soon put to rout by the loyal troops, and their leader forced to retire into France. Then, doubtless, commenced the plotting which precipitated the recent action of the Queen's Government in exiling the noble house of Montpensier and the suspected generals. Nothing was proved against the former. A mere breath of suspicion of complicity in the disquietude which has long afflicted the thinking portion of the Spanish people was sufficient justification for such a hazardous movement. The Duke of Montpensier began to be talked of by the revolutionary leaders as a fitting successor to Queen Isabella. Disclaimers on his part were of no avail, and, without a hearing, he was hurried out of the kingdom. It was like casting a torch into a powder magazine, and now the explosion is upon us, and before the smoke and ruin which follow are cleared away, Spain will again raise her drooping head among the nationalities of Europe.

Queen Isabella, jealous of her power, if not of her good name, desirous of propping her tottering throne by the most available means at hand, cast an anxious glance towards Rome, and was conscious of a possible avenue of escape from dethronement. It was rumored that the Italian Government had at last formally demanded that Louis Napoleon should fulfill his treaty obligations by withdrawing his troops from the Eternal City. Here was presented the Bourbon's opportunity. If the active, inquiring minds of the kingdom could be diverted into a channel in which they would find full scope for their expansion; if the disoriented soldiery could be given serious work, to wear them from a passion for spasmodic outbreaks; if the overburdened people could be amused as well as amazed by valorous deeds abroad, and thus made insensible of their cause for complaint at home; if the revolutionary spirits could be shamed into loyalty, by the imperilling of the national honor in a foreign war, might not the tide of disaffection be stayed for the time, and the Bourbon dynasty be given a new lease of life? So Queen Isabella seriously proposed to relieve Napoleon of the custody of Rome, by placing an army of 30,000 men at the disposal of the Holy Father, for the protection of the temporalities of the Church against the encroachments of the Italian party of action. If the proposition had been made in time for consideration and acceptance before the present outbreak, the destiny of the Peninsula might have been changed. Italy would have regarded the advent of the Spanish troops as a *casus belli*, and a long and desultory warfare would have ensued, in which Spain might have won a fair measure of martial glory, or been utterly undone, with the chances in favor of the former result. France and Prussia and Austria might have been drawn into the conflict, and amid the ensuing chaos the Spanish Bourbons might have availed themselves of some unforeseen contingency to cement their power, and perchance to regain the confidence and esteem of the Spanish people.

The object of Queen Isabella in so persistently seeking an interview with the Emperor of the French at Biarritz, and her final success at San Sebastian in that understanding last week, may have been for the purpose of urging upon the latter the expediency of accepting her proposition for the garrisoning of Rome; or it may have been with a view of soliciting the moral, if not the material support of Napoleon in her tribulations at home. Doubtless both affairs were talked over, for each is so interwoven with the other that they cannot readily be considered apart. Ramon has it that the profound ruler of the French attempted to avert the impending transition by persuading Queen Isabella to moderate her policy; to rid herself and Spain of the obnoxious rule of Gonzales Bravo; and to entrust the serious task of quelling all revolutionary movements and tendencies, by a half-way policy of conciliation, to General Concha, otherwise known as the Marquis of Havana, one of the leaders of the so-called moderate liberals, of whom Marshall O'Donnell was formerly the head and front. Such a policy, if it could have been peacefully inaugurated, would doubtless have had a temporarily tranquillizing effect, and was, therefore, extremely distasteful to the revolutionary party, who believed that the more despotic and unendurable is the Bourbon rule, the sooner will Spain be rid of it forever. But here again the Queen was too late. General Prim and Admiral Topete, alive to the necessity for immediate action, embraced the opportunity presented by her absence from the capital to avert its possible consequences by raising the standard of revolt. According to the reports thus far received, nearly all Spain has joined in the movement, which has thus been deprived of a partisan measure and been made a national and general one.

For all our advice is vague and several days will doubtless elapse before we can learn with any certainty of affairs. That the end of

the Bourbon rule is at hand, however, there can be but little doubt. Upon whom will fall the mantle of sovereignty is a question which the future alone can determine. There is a thoroughly liberal party which would do away entirely with all semblance of monarchy. But this is quite impracticable; Spain is as poorly prepared for entering upon the stage of republicanism as is South America, much further removed from the possibility of free institutions than France. Reports by way of Vienna state that the insurgents demand the abdication of the Queen in favor of her son, the Infanta Don Alphonse; but this is scarcely credible, for Spain has had too much of Bourbon rule to exchange one sovereign of that house for another who would prove little more than a tool in the hands of the former. The Duke of Montpensier has his adherents, and so has the King of Portugal. A movement in favor of the latter is likely to gain strength, for it would present an opportunity not soon again to occur for merging into one nationality of respectable dimensions all the territory and people of the Spanish Peninsula. A republic being out of the question, the next best thing would be a union with Portugal, under the sceptre of Dom Luis, who would give to Spain a wiser rule and a more liberal existence than she has enjoyed for centuries. The only thing in his disfavor is his seeming alliance with Louis Napoleon, arising from two circumstances. The one is the fact that the Queen of Portugal is a sister to the wife of Prince Napoleon, the Emperor's cousin. The other is far more serious. Don Antonio, Duke of Montpensier, the rival claimant to the throne, is a brother-in-law of Queen Isabella; but he is likewise a son of the late King Louis Philippe, and would therefore be an obnoxious, if not a troublesome neighbor to Napoleon, when once firmly established in power. So the Spanish succession, in case of the dethronement of Queen Isabella, is likely to again become one of the vexatious questions of Europe, and to divide the attention of the crowned heads with the Roman question and the problem of the balance of power between France and the North German Confederation. Its most natural and only appropriate solution—an appeal to the will of the Spanish people—will not, in all probability, suggest itself to the arbiters of the fate of nations. Such a ceremony would be extremely distasteful to the confirmed opponents of all democratic tendencies on the part of the masses, and would be averted if possible, even at the expense of another Peninsular war.

Retribution.

THE condition of the Southern States pointedly illustrates the certainty with which the old-time maxim, "The way of the transgressor is hard," is invariably fulfilled. They raised the infamous hand of treason against the life of the nation, and defeat on the field of battle and wide-spread desolation was the harvest which they reaped. Then Congress undertook so to reconstruct them as to secure a guarantee for the future. Here again bitterness and disloyalty marked the course of the majority of the secession element. In three of the States this reactionary spirit has been so rampant that the great work of restoration has been defeated for the present, and they will have no voice in determining the Presidential question which is now before the people. This affects the haughty pride of the Virginians in a way that is pitiful to behold. The Richmond *Enquirer* a few days ago, lamenting the condition of affairs in that State, exclaimed, "Her oppressors have manacled her limbs, and forced her to sit by the battle-field silent and motionless, and in the conflict cannot be heard even her moan of fear and trembling." In this same spirit it continues, "The only hope for the peace and tranquillity of the country, in all the coming years, is the election of Horatio Seymour, and the defeat of the Jacobin conspirators who have made Grant their standard-bearer." The Northern Democracy, under the dictation of Wade Hampton and Vallandigham, are lifting up their voices in the same strain, so thoroughly identified are they, in spirit and in body, with the unrepentant Rebels who attempted in vain to disintegrate the nation by an appeal to the sword. Placed side by side, the editorials of the New York *World* and the Richmond *Enquirer* are quite indistinguishable; placed side by side, the speeches of Frank Blair and Wade Hampton are but the echoes of each other. The party which saved the life of the nation is nothing better than a band of Jacobin conspirators; the great soldier who led the armies of the Republic to victory is nothing more than the standard-bearer of this impious conclave. We have but one word of advice, for the two twin-branches of the revolutionary factions. Continue to prate about the despotism of Congress, continue to slander the General of the army. In due time the "reaction" about which we have heard so much will come, and your rantings will fall back upon you with even more crushing weight than the columns of Grant as they were hurled down through the Wilderness upon the intrenchments of Richmond. The ruin which is so universal at the South will in good time have its counterpart in the North, in the disappearance of the Democratic party from the page of history. The people see and believe that in this way alone can the nation be restored to tranquillity and prosperity, and already they have begun to proclaim their determination to uproot all traces of Democracy, in a tone that is not to be mistaken. The voice of Vermont and Maine are at once the battle-cry, and the pean of victory.

THE UPRISING IN ITALY.—Close upon the Spanish revolution comes an insurrection in Italy. The reports concerning it are exceedingly meagre and contradictory. On one side it is asserted that the insurgents aim at the overthrow of King Victor Emanuel and the realization of Garibaldi's dream of an Italian republic; while on the other it is claimed that the ex-King of Naples is at the bottom of the movement, using the tallamantic cry of a republic as a cloak to his attempt to reconstruct the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. In 1865 to be a repetition of 1848?

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

TRADE CIRCULAR

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1868.

Our last Circular was that of July 25. The new tax-bill had just become a law, and its provisions were but imperfectly understood. Enough was known, however, to reassure the trade that nothing but continual prosperity could be anticipated. At that time we again indulged in our accustomed, we might almost say chronic, prediction "that another extraordinary advance in bonded fine Whiskies would take place." For two or three weeks after the issue of our Circular, large operations were by no means general. The trade had been in suspense and uncertainty, as to the workings of the new law, too long to suddenly take hold of large lines of goods with their usual boldness. Besides, the most unparalleled daily advance in common Corn Whisky seemed to absorb the attention of the trade to the exclusion of nearly every other interest. The "heated term" was also at its height, causing a more general flight from business than, perhaps, was ever known before. Late in August, with the advent of cooler weather, and most of the absentees being again at their posts, a marked change began to be perceived. Fine Pure Rye Whiskies—that but a few months before had been new—were now improved by nearly a full Summer's sun. The ever-recurring demand prevailing at this season of the year for Whiskies of fine qualities, having one, two, three, and more Summers, had fairly begun. Prices at once quickened. Transactions daily became larger and larger. It seemed that with each sale came an additional advance. During the last two years we have become so accustomed to see these advances, that we have almost ceased to look for anything else. We must confess, however, that as strong as has been our faith, we cannot be but surprised at the magnitude of the operations that have taken place and which still continue.

The great bulk of the transactions that have come within our notice have been in Pure Ryes of the most approved brands of 1867 and of this year. Pure Ryes of 1866 have been going so rapidly into consumption, and have become so reduced in stock, that no large lots make their appearance on the market. We have to quote Pure Ryes of 1868 in bond as follows:—July, \$1.30 to \$1.65; June, \$1.40 to \$1.75; May, \$1.50 to \$1.85; April, \$1.60 to \$2.00; March, February, and January, \$1.65 to \$2.25. These according to lots, brands, and whether in heated rooms, or otherwise, but all at Distillery Warehouse, and of the productions of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky. Productions of other States, with one or two noted exceptions, have met with little favor, and range in price from 25c. to 75c. less, according to quality, location, age, etc. We quote Pure Ryes of 1867, in bond, of December, November, October, and September, \$1.75 to \$3.00; August, July, June, May, and April, \$2.25 to \$3.75; March, February, and January, \$2.50 to \$4.00. These, as usual, according to location, brand, age, and length of time in heated warehouse, but stored generally in class B warehouses in Philadelphia. Pure Ryes of 1866 in bond vary from \$2.75 to \$4.75; while those of 1865 are nearly extinct. In thus giving these quotations, it is necessary to remark, that they refer almost exclusively to Whiskies made solely from Rye and Rye Malt, or from Rye and Barley Malt. Whiskies purporting to be fine, but distilled from mixtures of Rye and Corn, have been constantly becoming less prized, and transactions, with the exception of one or more noted brands, have either been on so small a scale, or at such low prices, as to be almost unworthy of notice.

The magnitude of the traffic in Fine Rye Whiskies is now such, that it has become all-important to every one interested in the article, not only to consider the present aspect of the market, but to seek for all the light that can be cast into the future. We propose briefly to discuss the question in most of its bearings. By reference to our Circulars published since early in January, 1866, it will be seen that the past and present extraordinary high prices are due to a few palpably plain causes. Having gone over the ground so repeatedly in this connection, we shall content ourselves with making a few extracts, rather than to state over again the same facts, with but a change of language. In our Circular of October 5, 1867, we stated: "We have repeatedly urged upon our customers, and the trade in general, their consideration of the fact of the almost utter extinction of Fine Old Rye Whiskies of great age, and the no less growing scarcity of those in bond. As now our predictions have become realities, and our opinions being shared by nearly every one interested in the trade, it is no wonder that prices of all kinds of Fine Whiskies should still continue to advance. It must be ever remembered in reasoning on this subject, and the fact cannot too often be repeated, that during all of 1865 and for the first three months of 1866, not more than three or four thousand barrels in all of really fine Rye Whiskies, fit to receive improvement by age, were manufactured in all the United States." During the war, Old Whiskies, from high price of foreign spirits,

became the almost universal spirituous beverage all over the North, East, and West. Prior to the war, its use there, except in Pennsylvania, was comparatively unknown. In the South, Fine Old Rye Whisky had long been extensively used and appreciated. In fact, at the outbreak of the war, the stock in the country was chiefly held for Southern orders. After the war had commenced, and for some time afterwards, business was paralyzed. During this period but little Whisky of any kind was made, especially Rye Whisky. Ere long, however, the Old Whiskies that had been held, as above stated, chiefly for Southern markets, began slowly to make their way and to be consumed North. From September, 1862, to January, 1865, during the agitation of prospective increased rates of excise, a vast amount of Whisky was manufactured, but as the Old Southern market was lost, and the object of the manufacturers being to make quantity not quality, very little good Rye Whisky was produced. During this period Old Whiskies had, however, been steadily growing in public favor and into a rapidly increased consumption. When the war ceased, the old Southern demand revived, and as there was just about sufficient stock to supply the growing Northern demand, the result is, that all the Fine Whiskies made prior to January, 1865, certainly cannot exceed over six or seven thousand barrels in all the United States, and of which two-thirds are held in Philadelphia alone. These Whiskies are, of course, *Free*, and are not on the market for sale at any price in lots as they are, but are held by a few fortunate dealers for their regular trade. It would hardly seem natural, from the fact of such a heavy consumption going on, especially after the war had ceased, and Southern trade was restored, that such a few thousand barrels of Fine Whisky, as above recorded, should only have been manufactured during all of 1865 and early part of 1866. This was induced by a very peculiar condition of affairs. On January 1st, 1865, the two dollar rate of tax went into effect. The country was full of Common Raw Corn Whisky, mainly held by speculators and the moneyed part of the trade, who had bought far below the then cost of manufacturing. The competition to realize became such that, although it paid large profits to the holders at prices obtained, no one could sell at cost price of Whisky to be made under the new rate of two dollars for months afterwards. This caused the market to be so excessively dull that Fine Whiskies sympathized in the general movement. Distillers of Fine Whiskies accordingly became discouraged, and ceased to manufacture. In the spring of 1866 a small portion of the trade who had worked their stocks off, seeking to replace, found that old stock, such as they had been carelessly frittering away, had either ceased to exist, or had been quietly gathered in by the very few who had watched and studied the course of the market. To buy such old stock, and contract for New Whiskies in time for the ensuing summer's heat, became immediate matters of necessity. It was not long before the most of our larger houses began to realize the effects of their suicidally false management. The consequence was a scramble among the whole trade, to place themselves in proper stock. Distillers of Fine Whiskies who had remained idle for fifteen months or more, soon had their works in full running. Whiskies, of great age, advanced largely and continually. Popular distillers were enabled to make, and did make, highly favorable contracts for future delivery. By the fall of 1866, favorite brands in bond of the spring, having but six months' age, were sold at from 75 to 100 per cent. advance, while those of two Summers brought prices in same ratio corresponding to their greater age." Again, in that of April 6th, 1868, we stated: "It requires no argument now to convince the trade that the free old stock of fine Whiskies, manufactured prior to 1865, is very insignificant. In fact, that all the houses in the land combined, have no more of such stock than any single house of first-class means and heavy custom, to conduct its business properly, should have alone. They are aware that during all of 1865, and the early part of 1866, the Distillers of Fine Rye Whisky made but hundreds of barrels when they should have made thousands. They are also aware, owing to scarcity and high prices of older stock, that of 1866 and 1867 Whiskies, the consumption has been very great, and that it is now becoming greater. Prior to the war, the stock of Fine Rye Whiskies was hardly sufficient to meet the Southern demand. This is proven by its then advancing price. Since the close of the war, we have the North, with its vastly greater population, as well as the South, to supply. Place these facts together, and it will be perfectly apparent that the stock of 1867, 1866, 1865, in bond, and the free older stock, is far below what it ought to be for the trade to so hold as to give requisite satisfaction to their customers. We believe the consumption of Fine Old Rye Whiskies to be four-fold more than it was prior to the war. During the war, production was much diminished. Distillers turned their attention to Common Corn Whisky, which paid quicker and better returns. The production of really fine Whisky, now, even under late and present stimulus, is barely up to the consumptive demand. The regions producing fine Whiskies are few, being confined to portions only of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky. During the war these States were overrun, or threatened to be overrun, by the armies of both sides. It was unsafe to hold stock for age. Considerable was destroyed. Even, however, were present production in excess of consumption, such excess could not affect the older stock, as such stock will about have passed away before that now making could be fit for use. Even, in such contingency, the Whisky now making would

then be old Whisky, possessing, of course, much enhanced value by its improvement of one, two or three Summers, as the case might be." It can thus be seen that the present high range of prices is entirely owing to an insufficient supply of Fine Old Rye Whiskies, commensurate with an increasing demand. The law of "supply and demand" is too well understood for us to expatiate much on that subject, but as an apt and most pertinent illustration, we may be permitted to instance the astonishing price that Common Corn Whisky has recently attained. In the city of Chicago, ordinary Corn Whisky, that in olden times could be manufactured at 20c., and at the present moment at 45c. or 50c., is selling at 90c. in bond, subject to a tax of 60c. per gallon!!! There is no improvement by age in this article, no matter how long it may be kept, and the only reason therefore for so extraordinary a price is, that owing to the recent stoppage of the Distilleries there is "more demand than supply." While noticing the operations in Whiskies of one or more Summers, we must not neglect to notice operations that will extend into the future. We understand one of our eminent Pennsylvania Distillers has contracted for his entire product under the new law for twelve months to come. Others again have contracted largely, while some hold their manufactures at such prices, as fairly to induce the belief that they desire to choke off the demand, so that they may hold their stock for improvement by age themselves, instead of selling their new product ahead to the trade, as they of late have been accustomed to do. The bargains that have been consummated, have been of so recent a date that we are unable to generally ascertain prices. We understand, however, that while no Pure Ryes, of known excellence, have been contracted for under \$1.10 in bond, at Distillery Warehouse and subject to 50c. per gallon tax, some Distillers are holding out for as high as \$1.35, with every prospect of obtaining that figure. It has become a most interesting subject for the trade to consider how long the large profits in holding stock will continue to take place. It would be unwise in us to predict that prices, to a certainty, will rise to as great an extent hereafter, as they have of late years. While we have been all along confident that handsome profits would accrue in all judicious purchases of Fine Pure Rye Whiskies, yet our estimates having fallen always short of actual realizations, we see no reason why another such carnival should not ensue. In olden times the trade were satisfied to carry Whisky, if they realized 15 or 20 per cent. per annum over cost. Because, of late, they have realized about as much profit in a month as they formerly did in a year, they naturally enough now begin to wonder how long such a thing can last. There are many reasons for a belief in continued high prices. The trade have faith, as instanced by their operations—Three years ago, at the close of the war, for a season, they generally held back from purchasing, their great sorrow. The "Fine Old Whisky question" is now better understood than ever, and those who were timid but a short time ago, are now among the boldest. They understand the important axiom, that "Any well-made Fine Rye Whisky purchased at a reasonable price will ALWAYS pay, over all expenses, a better interest than any other steady investment." Always working on a surety, there can never be any loss. The trade are strong in means, their accumulations having been heavy as well as rapid. They feel, if the article does not bring the price to-day it will more than do so perhaps in a month. The trade is also constantly receiving accessions from the importers of French Brandy and other Spirits. Many of these importers, understanding the custom in Cognac of holding Brandy for many years, at but moderate profits, esteem it no bugbear to invest largely in an article paying four-fold as much profit as holding Brandy. If these importers show only half as much enterprise in encouraging the Fine Old Rye Whisky business of this country, as they are wont to do in importing Brandy, etc., the future of the trade must be brilliant indeed. Again, there are no more Distillers of really fine Rye Whiskies in the country than there were years ago. The Distilleries that have sprung up of late, were started solely to manufacture Common Corn Whisky. By far the most of these turned out but miserable stuff, the proprietors generally caring for nothing but a spirit, no matter what the quality. To make a Fine Rye Whisky requires such water, together with experience, care, and peculiar knowledge on the part of the Distiller, such as few establishments can procure. While it is true some of the larger Distilleries have enlarged their capacity, many of the small ones have remained closed, and under the onerous conditions of the new law, many more will be compelled to close. Upon the whole, there is likely to be distilled of really Fine Pure Rye Whiskies but little, if any more, than before the war. Since then, the demand having so enormously increased, creating almost a dearth in Whiskies of fine character made prior to 1865, that it would seem to us there is no more stock in the country than should be rigidly stored away by the trade for greater age. Many of the trade are now losing caste with their customers on account of their stock of Whiskies not being of the same age as they heretofore disposed of. We could readily name half a dozen houses that should alone own for the proper management of their business every barrel of Fine Whisky owned in Philadelphia. If we be correct in this assertion, how small must be the stock in the country compared with its actual requirements? When our dealers shall have gathered together such stock, both old and new, as they really require to conduct their business properly and with success, it will then

be time to look for prices akin to those of olden times. By reference to our New Price List, it will be seen that our prices are now from 5c. to 25c. per gallon higher. While at any time during the last sixty days, we would have been justified in advancing prices to the same, or even a greater extent, we have refrained from doing so until now. The great advances, as above recorded, in Pure Rye Whiskies of age, as well as an advance of some 25c. in the common Corn Whisky market, renders this step on our part imperative. To preserve our reputation, it is absolutely necessary to keep up uniformity of qualities. We adopted this course at the outset of our career. It was necessary to increase our stock as our trade increased, and to do this required much faith and nerve. Luckily we had both. The consequence is, that we now possess such a stock of Pure Rye Whiskies, manufactured prior to 1867, both in quality and quantity, such as nearly all the rest of the trade combined cannot equal. Our entire control of one Distillery in Maryland since March, 1867, producing 6000 barrels Pure Rye per annum, together with the facility afforded us by our most complete Distillery at Martinsburg, W. Va., producing 7500 barrels per annum more of Pure Rye, to say nothing of the many most favorable contracts we have for years been making with the very pick of our Pennsylvania and Virginia Distillers, render position a most proud one, and more than all, enable us to dispose of our Whiskies far lower to our customers, than lies within the power of any other house, for equal good qualities. In conclusion, we are called upon to remark, that such is still the advancing tendency of the various markets, all over the country, that we may be obliged very soon to further revise our Price List.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

215 and 220 S. Front Street, Philadelphia. 99 Pearl Street, New York. 72 and 74 Broad and 1 Custom House Sts., Boston. Distillery and Flour Mills, Martinsburg, W. Va. 1868 AUTUMN, 1868

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, OPENED THIS DAY THEIR

AUTUMN STYLES

LADIES' WALKING SUITS.

Ladies can have their Dresses made to order, at the shortest notice and in the most Fashionable Style. THE FRENCH VELOCIPEDES.

What is this news we hear from France, That makes our spirit within us dance? A novel sort of velocipede, To go at a terrible rate of speed! Believe, as you listen about it, I beg, It goes by the power of the rider's leg. 'Twill go, by the power of the L & G, Some fifteen miles an hour, you see. Perhaps, indeed, the time is near When they'll introduce these vehicles here! And then—oh! won't it be jolly fun, To see the new-fangled velocipedes run? It's easy enough on the rider's feet, But you have to be careful, to keep your seat. For, when you ride, you're obliged to straddle The singular thing without any saddle. And when it wears out your pantaloons, You can come to our store and just get new ones! Warm, and strong, and thick, and stout, That will last awhile, ere you wear them out. Whether you come on a velocipede, or on foot, or in what manner soever you choose to come, you are welcome to examine the prodigious pile of autumn rain-wear now on our counters; and if you find nothing in all that multitude of garments to suit you, all you have to do is to step up one easy flight of broad stairs to our Custom Department, where it is our custom to give complete satisfaction to everybody that wants it.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN HALL, Nos. 608 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FLOWERS ARE THE SYMBOLS OF love in the voluptuous East. "Their fragrance," says an Oriental poet, "is the silent language of affection." If this is so, FIALON'S new perfume, "FLORE DE MAYO," is the most appropriate of all present for a lover to make to his fair lady, for its intense and enduring odor might well express the depth and permanence of his passion. Sold by all druggists.

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES. ORDER NO. 2. The Club will assemble THURSDAY, September 24, 1868, at 7 o'clock, P. M., sharp, for a parade and to attend the mass meeting in the Twentieth ward, at Twelfth and Jefferson streets. By order of BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal. HENRY LUKERS, Assistant Marshal. 9 23 68

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA, WITH DEPARTURE. A Clipper Steamer SAREPTA, Winthrop, Master, is now loading for the above port, and will sail on or about October 1. For Freight or Passage apply to W. A. GREEN & GREGG, No. 131 S. WHEATY ST. September 23, 1868.